

When religion does with virtue join,
It makes a hero like an angel shine.—Walker.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916.

SPORTS, CLASSIFIED AND SHIPPING
SECTION

NINE

F. E. MIDKIFF, PUNAHOU INSTRUCTOR, WRITES OF MONTEREY TRAINING-CAMP

How Hundreds of Students, Business and Professional Men
Are Fitting Themselves for Patriotic Duty—Local Man En-
lists Interest of Army Authorities in Punahou's Problems

(Frank E. Midkiff, Punahou instructor and athletic coach and also commandant of the institution's cadet corps, is now at the civilian training camp at Monterey, Cal. He was sent there by the trustees of Punahou to increase his military experience and to study the problem of adapting military drill and physical training to the needs of the boys of Hawaii. He is availing himself of all the training offered to general attendants and in addition he is being coached in Keeler's (physical director of West Point) method of physical culture, in rifle calisthenic exercises and in fencing. Mr. Midkiff has been able to interest several army men in the Punahou drill problem and they are giving him the benefit of their experience.

In the following article written for the Star-Bulletin Mr. Midkiff tells interestingly of life at the Monterey camp.)

MONTEREY, Cal., July 24.—The military training camp at Monterey for civilian instruction is beginning its third week of work. There are four weeks devoted to the training, including from July 10 to August 5.

The Monterey camp is one of the first in the country. It, as well as the Plattsburg camp, was organized in the summer of 1913 and has been operated for four seasons. On account of the failure of Congress to appropriate for these civilian camps none of the students' expenses is paid. This fact has cut the enrollment down very materially. There are about 1200 men now in training. It is because of this limited enrollment that the officers who had been detailed from Honolulu were not needed at Monterey and were ordered to remain at their posts on the island. In general there are two officers and three non-commissioned officers in charge of each company; some large companies have more.

The encampment covers a broad expanse of about 80 acres, exclusive of the country included in "open order" work and frequent marches. There are tents for a full regiment of three battalions of men, besides officers' quarters, exchanges, mess tents, hospital, stables, etc. Furthermore, there are four companies of coast artillery regulars encamped on the site. The Presidio and firing range of Monterey is three miles distant.

Purpose of Camp.
The purpose of the training camp may be said to be three fold: To help properly qualify men to fill the great deficiency in officers and non-commissioned officers that would immediately arise in case of national emergency, by giving them four weeks of intensive military instruction in the field under a regular officer, and with some of the regular army; to foster a patriotic spirit and to spread among the citizens of the country some knowledge of military history, military policy and military needs; to instill in four weeks of healthy outdoor life the habits of obedience, discipline, command and self-control that are the prerequisites of efficiency in every business or profession, and to send men home from the camps better prepared to take care of themselves and of others.

Those in attendance at this camp are required to be citizens of the United States, of sound health, and capable of standing severe military instruction between the ages of 18 and 25 years, with a good elementary education. There is a considerable amount of studying of manuals and of textbooks, maps, etc. This is essential in addition to the prescribed field training, for those men desirous of becoming proficient in military knowledge.

How Monterey Helps.
The camp sites, drill grounds, water and lights for streets, officers' tents, mess tents, and Y. M. C. A. are furnished by the citizens of the community of Monterey, assisted by generous contributions from all over the West. The camp and field equipment, including ordnance, is loaned by the government. Each man provides his own uniform and personal equipment and pays for his own board, transportation and equipment depreciation and baggage fee. The government provides medical examination and inspection, hospital service, etc., free for all enrolled.

The instruction at Monterey is under a corps of most efficient and enthusiastic regular army officers. Nearly all the officers have had previous details as training camp instructors. The first effort of the officers was to school the men in the nature and use of personal and camp equipment. Next, each man is drilled rigidly in the "school of the soldier"—facings, steps, salutes, courtesies and honors, use and care of ordnance, etc. Following this comes the "school of the squad," "school of the company" and "school of the battalion" in close order work. As early as possible deployments as skirmishers, formation of firing lines, fire control, principles of attack and defense, patrolling and outpost duty, etc., were drilled into the men.

Although the close order drill is very thorough and rigid for the purpose of teaching discipline and control, the chief aim of the camp training is "preparedness." Hence the most of each day is spent in open order work. It is the work of securing information and security and the problems of attack and defense in platoon, company and battalion that chiefly concern the officers. It is the aim of the corps of instructors that all men who attend this camp shall understand how to do battle and to take care of themselves and of others in war time, and that they shall have much practice and repeated practice in these arts.

All men are put through a careful range practice in both slow and rapid fire at all ranges up to 1000 yards.

REFINERS MUST BUY MORE SOON, STOCKS ARE LOW

Czarnikow-Rionda Report Says
Atlantic Port Holdings Much
Smaller Than in 1915

(From Czarnikow-Rionda, 112 Wall Street.)

NEW YORK, July 14.—Slightly increased activity was experienced in our market during the period under review, as evidenced by reported sales to refiners of 30,000 tons Cuban, mostly in nearby positions and at 5.375c c. f. (6.40c), although a cargo of about 7000 tons in port here was sold on the 11th inst. at the lower level of 5.25c c. f. (6.27c). In addition the week's business included 7000 tons Porto Rico, of which 1500 tons, affixed, were disposed of on the 10th inst. at 6.20c c. f. while .07c per lb. more at 6.27c c. f. was sold for the remaining 5500 tons of July shipment.

This reported business in raws, however, is not commensurate with the much larger quantity of refined sugars estimated to have been closed this week for domestic consumption, and as pending shipments from Cuba against outstanding contracts with United States buyers are very small, further generous purchases of raw supplies by our refiners doubtless will be necessary in the very near future.

Operations in August shipment Cubas have so far been practically nil, only a very small quantity for clearance that month for Philadelphia at 5.44c c. f. (6.46c) appearing in the list of sales hereto annexed. That foreign buyers in various quarters must continue to look to Cuba for their requirements is shown by further sales of 5000 to 6000 tons of her product to Argentina at 5.10c, a moderate quantity for July shipment to United Kingdom at same price and about 2500 tons to Spain at 5.20c, all on f. o. b. terms.

A small amount of business in United States refined sugars for export has also been done, and at the close it is rumored and generally believed that a deal has been concluded with our refiners involving an exchange of about 50,000 tons raws for a similar quantity of refined.

The week's receipts at the Atlantic ports were comparatively heavy, at over 11,000 tons, owing to the combined contributions of 35,400 tons from Porto Rico and Hawaiian Islands. However, a portion of these arrivals went into warehouse for account of importers, whose stocks here now aggregate 110,789 tons, as compared with 120,805 tons at corresponding date last year, while the holdings of refiners at the three Atlantic ports are estimated at only 178,482 tons, or 58,329 tons less than the stocks in their hands a year ago.

The United States lumber industry employs 700,000 wage-earners.

GROWTH OF CITY IS SHOWN TO BE REASON GOVERNMENT COSTS LARGER

City Treasurer Makes Comparisons Between 1909 and Last Year

By D. L. CONKLING.

In 1915 it cost the city of Honolulu \$27,000 to care for its indigent sick at the Queen's hospital—five years ago \$5600 was sufficient for the purpose.

The paper found cost the city \$2200 last year for burials—\$500 was paid for all the city funerals in 1909.

These statements show something and that is that the city has grown in five years and as it has grown its needs have increased.

There are many functions of government for the municipality to perform other than the two mentioned above. With the growth of the city the expenditures of government have correspondingly increased.

Conserving Health Requires Money.
Casualty going over the more important duties of the city it is seen that the garbage handling which in 1909 cost \$15,000 last year cost \$23,000; food inspection in 1909 cost \$2300 and \$6800 last year; the city physician took \$1800 in 1909 and in 1915 twice that amount. A new branch of the physician's department has lately been added to the cost of government. It is the up-to-date emergency hospital and ambulance.

It is only necessary to go over the big work done by this bureau of the police department to see how necessary was its establishment if Honolulu is to be classed with towns of its size on the mainland. Even the expense of finding the cause of death among the residents of the city is greater, as there were more investigations by coroner's juries: in 1909 \$700 was sufficient for this, last year \$1100 was needed.

Police and Fire Departments Grow.
Besides taking care of the health of its residents and burying some of them, the lives and property of the people have been safeguarded by the police and fire departments at an expense of \$223,598 last year as against \$162,326 in 1909. To run the police department in that year it cost \$95,000, last year \$135,000 was needed. There are many more policemen employed than formerly. This is made neces-

sary by the growth of the limits of the city and the new and enlarged traffic to be handled in the streets. The fire department was carried on for \$52,000 in 1909, last year \$68,000 was the expense. The scope of the fire-fighter has greatly increased as time has gone on and what was ample for protection in 1909 is far below what the city needs now. The extension of the fire and police alarm system has entailed a small increase, as in 1909 it cost \$2800 and now is being run for \$4400 a year. This charge has been sufficient each year since 1912.

Cost of Jailings Soars.
The cost of maintenance of the county jails has increased 50 per cent since 1909, when \$14,000 took care of the city's wards; \$21,000 was the bill in 1915.

Honolulu likes recreation as well as food inspection, medical and hospital attendance and fire and police protection, so she has increased her expenditures for pleasure from \$21,000 in 1909 to \$56,000, which it cost last year to maintain the band and develop and maintain the parks and playgrounds of the city.

There are school buildings to be built and maintained. This cost about \$70,000 of the total income of the city last year.

Contributions Are Larger.
Donations to the Hawaii Promotion Committee, Humane Society, Associated Charities, Children's hospital, Palama settlement and Salvation Army home, care of dependent children and support and maintenance of indigent sick have increased from \$2100 in 1909 to \$5100 in 1915.

The expense of running the general government, including the offices of mayor, supervisors, clerk, auditor, treasurer, attorney, sheriff (not police), water sewer rates, rent and janitor service has increased from \$65,000 in 1909 to \$85,000 in 1915.

The expense of the circuit courts alone have increased \$35,000 in four years from \$18,000 to \$53,000. In other words, it costs more than half as much to run the circuit courts alone as it does for the whole general government of the city.

Germans Find Detention Camp Not Unpleasant

Passenger on Persia Tells How
Well Prisoners Treated
Near Hongkong

A very interesting description of the English prison camp near Hong Kong was given Monday afternoon by C. M. Landers who passed through here on the T. K. K. steamer Persia Maru from China where he went as prisoner on the American-Hawaiian steamer Georgian.

It was at this place that the German, Austrian and Turkish passengers taken from the China Mail steamer China by the British cruiser January 18 were detained until released after the United States had made a vigorous protest.

"The camp," said Landers, "is situated across the bay from Hongkong in a district called Kowloon and is a model prison camp in every way. Large barracks have been constructed by the English inside of a compound and here the Germans who lived in Hongkong and other parts of China when the war broke out have been placed.

"The men are segregated in one part of the camp and the women in the other, but on certain days the husbands may visit their wives and there are also certain days when friends may visit the prisoners," continued Landers. "The English feed the prisoners in the camp very abundantly and the food is always well-cooked."

The best evidence that the English government is doing everything in their power to make the Germans stay in the camp pleasant is the fact that spending money is given them. Landers said that the first of every month is pay day and all the prisoners on that day come to the quartermaster's department to receive the money which the government allots them.

"While the confinement is strict," said Landers, "many pleasures are allowed the Germans. Musicals and plays are often put on and athletic programs are arranged."

Fisherman Feared Dead Was Sleeping

Sollicitous Chauffeur's Misgivings Start Rumor of Tragedy
at Koko Head

Rumors that Kenneth McGuire, railroad freight clerk at Pier 20, had drowned while on a fishing trip to Koko Head on Saturday evening, were found to be untrue late yesterday.

McGuire hired Ah You, Chinese chauffeur at a local auto stand, to take him out to Koko Head on Saturday evening, and informed him that he would phone for the automobile in the morning to convey him home. Morning came and no phone message had been received by Ah You. Becoming anxious, Ah You phoned Frank Stillman, knowing him as a close friend of McGuire, and told him the story. He thought perhaps the boy might have drowned while fishing.

In the meantime, while at Koko Head, McGuire found the sea too rough for fishing and started home about midnight, walking the distance, and arriving home about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. Feeling tired he remained in bed until about noon. While his friends were looking for him he was in bed.

WILL HOLD HEARINGS OF KAUAI JAPANESE

To act on two-year old applications of Hawaiian-born Japanese for certificates of Hawaiian birth, Eben S. Cushingham, chief clerk to the secretary of the territory, will leave today for Kauai.

There are 125 applications, all made prior to April, 1914, when Secretary Wade Warren Thayer suspended the issuance of certificates. James H. Hakole will accompany Cushingham to act as interpreter. Hearings will take about a week. Cushingham has been "to return at the end of that time to attend to primary election matters."

DO NOT PICK CERES

The trustees of Oahu College have requested the Star-Bulletin to make the following announcement:

The night blooming cereus hedge on the stone wall on the Punahou street and Wilder avenue sides of the grounds will be in full bloom about the end of this week. The exact date will be announced later.
Heretofore permission has been given to pick the flowers late in the evening, but so many have been picked early in the evening as practically to destroy the effectiveness of the exhibit.
Visitors are therefore specially requested not to pick the flowers.
The sole object of this request is to give pleasure to as many as possible.
Please pass the word on to others and help preserve the flow-ers.

HUGHES ASSAILS ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY

Addressing Enthusiastic Audience in New York, Declares for Preparedness

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, N. Y., August 1.—In his address accepting the presidential nomination at the hands of the Republican party, Charles E. Hughes last night abandoned the judicial reserve of which he had been accused, and flayed, without mercy the administration's diplomatic appointments, its international policy, and its treatment of the Mexican situation.

Carnegie Hall, one of the largest gathering places in the city, was packed to the doors with an enthusiastic crowd, including the Republican leaders from almost every state in the nation.

Beginning with a hot attack upon the administration's foreign policies he went straight to his first big point, the diplomatic appointments of "deserving Democrats" in places where men of ability were needed. He cited in illustration of what he meant the appointment of Minister Sullivan to Santo Domingo, and quoted from the now famous letter from William J. Bryan, then secretary of state, regarding the reasons for appointing Mr. Sullivan.

He assailed the administration for its course in reference to the Mexican problem, and declared for the maintenance of American rights abroad, particularly as affected by the European war. He declared that it shall be his policy, if elected, to see to it that America is fully and adequately prepared to meet any reasonable emergency, and he urged the necessity of adopting a new policy of "firmness and consistency."

"We denounce all plots and all conspiracies formed in the United States in the interest of any foreign country. We regard it as utterly intolerable that our soil should be made the breeding place of such alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn these practices, and must rally to the support of the government in any efforts it may make to suppress them."

DEATH COMES TO DR. McLENNAN AT DAUGHTER'S HOME

Dr. Donald McLennan, one of the oldest medical men in Honolulu, died yesterday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. G. Rivenburgh, 1835 Makiki street, at the age of 68 years. The physician had been seriously ill for some time and the widow is speeding home.

The funeral will be private. The body, on view at Williams' undertaking parlors to friends from 2 to 3 o'clock this afternoon, will be cremated and the ashes held until Mrs. McLennan's arrival.

The deceased was a native of Nova Scotia, Canada, and came to Hawaii in 1891. He was a charter member of Court Camoes, No. 3810, Ancient Order of Foresters, and gave his professional services free to that lodge.
The only child surviving is the daughter, Mrs. Rivenburgh, wife of B. G. Rivenburgh, territorial land commissioner.

LABOR DEPARTMENT WILL ENDEAVOR TO PLACATE N. Y. GARMENT WORKERS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The department of labor yesterday appointed Ethelbert Stewart, assistant commissioner of labor statistics; John A. Moffitt of Grange, N. J., and Charles W. Mills, a coal operator of Philadelphia, to act as a conciliation board in an effort to settle the garment strikers' strike in New York.

HAWAIIAN BAND AT THOMAS SQUARE TONIGHT

Beginning at 7:30 tonight the Hawaiian band will give a public concert in Thomas square. The program for the occasion will be as follows:

America.
March—"The Southlanders" (new)
Overture—"Morning, Noon and Night" (new)
Intermezzo—"The Whispering Willow" (new)
Grand Selection from Gounod's Op. 9 "Faust" Arr. by A. F. Godfrey
Five Hawaiian Songs
Hawaiian Band Glee Club Selection from "So Long Letty" (new)
Mazurka—"Lucerne" (new)
One-Step March—"My Grandfather's Girl" (new)
Aloha Oe; Hawaii Ponoi.
The Star Spangled Banner.

By skillfully grouping 250,000 grains of corn an Iowa boy has made a remarkable and clever model of the American silver dollar.

CASE OF YOUNG GIRL FURNISHES PROBLEM COUNTY CANNOT SOLVE

Too Vicious For the Industrial
School, Too Sane for the
Asylum, Say Officials

Would "Over the Hill to the Poor House" be a popular song here?
Police Surgeon R. G. Ayer and several others say it would be very appropriate and desirable in many instances. The doctor says an average of five cases are submitted to him each month, with the request that he be sent to the Insane Asylum, that he considers subjects proper only for a poor farm or a home for feeble minded or defective persons. There is no such home in Honolulu.

The case of a 16-year old girl from Walluku, Maui, has accentuated recognition of the lack of such a home in Honolulu. For incorrigibility in Maui she was committed by the court to the Girls' Industrial school in Moliili, Honolulu. The girl's story is that she was in jail in Walluku for a time but this is not substantiated. She is said to make many dubious statements. But in Honolulu she has been shifted from one place to another since no one seems to want her. Yet some one must keep her, for she is a public charge.

Refused At Industrial School.
Miss Sadie C. Sterritt refused the girl accommodations at the Industrial school, because, says the superintendent, "she is too vicious." Maria went to the Insane Asylum. There she stayed a very short time. Dr. L. L. Patterson could not keep her unless she were committed and Doctor Ayer refused to recommend a commitment. Because the girl is afflicted with a nervous ailment, Dr. R. W. Benz became interested in the case and induced a charitable organization to temporarily furnish a cot in Queen's hospital. And there is 16-year-old Maria today—Maria, who once was a Salvation Army Home ward, whose mother is dead and who claims she married recently. But she will not be permitted to stay at the hospital. When she goes out, where will she go?

"We will not see her go to the street, although that is her apparent disposition," says Miss Sterritt. "We will make a bed for her in the garage or in the laundry before that but there certainly is dire need of some institution for people of her character."

Miss Sterritt claims the girl is so vicious that she would corrupt the moral of her wards and break up the Industrial school's system and efficiency. There is an attractive little campus of green and a half dozen comfortable looking buildings, housing nearly a hundred blue-gowned and contented girls, mostly Hawaiian, at Moliili, just a short distance off Waialae road, and Miss Sterritt is proud of it. She naturally wants no confusion and claims this would ensue if Maria were with them long.

"The girls here are from 8 to 18 years old," says Miss Florence Wood, a teacher at the Industrial school, "and they rapidly learn domestic science, handicraft and something of school work. They do their own laundry, cooking and repinning, and are obedient and pleasant, but Maria has none of these qualities. She has the mind of a six-year-old girl and the temper of a tiger."

Seek to Start Home.
"It's a hard proposition we are up against," says Dr. Ayer, "and something definite must soon be done. Even now Miss Sterritt, Probation Officer Agnes Maynard, Dr. Patterson, myself and several others are endeavoring to start in an unassuming way, a home for unfortunates who do not properly come in the insane, industrial or the hospital cases. It is surprising with all of Honolulu's charitable institutions, that there is none of this nature. Nearly any city of consequence in the states has its poor farm or home for indigents or something similar and there is a pressing need for one here. With assistance we will have one."

Another Case Comes Soon.
Another case will develop to further puzzle the city authorities when one of the Industrial school girls who is weak-minded and helpless passes the 18-year limit which excludes her from the school.

"Sue is the kind that should go to a poor farm or an institute for feeble-minded if there were such a place," says Miss Sterritt. "But I do not know what we can do with her since there is none. In a similar instance we once put the girl on a small salary and retained her at the home as an assistant, but we can not do this with many cases. And what can we do?"

Judge Recognizes Need.
Juvenile Judge Whitney says that the case of the young girl, Maria, shows the need in Honolulu of a home for idiots and imbeciles.

"She could not be kept in the Industrial school because she chased the teachers and frightened the other girls," he says. "It is declared she is not dangerous to the Insane Asylum, and I suppose that they will not keep her at the Queen's hospital very long. She might be cared for at the Girls' Industrial school if she had a guard, but there are no funds with which to secure a guard. If this case had arisen on the mainland, the girl would have been immediately placed in a home for defectives. But we have none here."

IN WAR ARENA TEUTON AIRSHIP BUSY ON BRITISH COAST

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 1.—German airships attacked various towns on the southeast coasts. One dropped bombs in the estuary of the Thames. The attack was proceeding as this despatch was written.

SLAVS CAPTURE HUGE ARMY OF TEUTONS

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 1.—Petrograd officially announced that during the first half of the Russian summer campaign the Slavs have taken from their Teuton foes 350,000 prisoners.

BRITISH COMMONS STILL AT SEA ON IRISH QUESTION

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 1.—A vigorous debate in the House of Commons yesterday on a motion to urge the government to disclose its plans for the government of Ireland during the period of the war, brought the issue no nearer a satisfactory conclusion, at amicable settlement appearing to be as distant as ever.

ALLIES REITERATE STAND ON RED CROSS SUPPLIES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Great Britain in a formal note to this government yesterday refused again to permit red cross supplies to enter territory controlled by the Central Powers unless the supplies are assigned to red cross units. The note reiterates the stand taken by the Entente Allies prior to this, and repeats the arguments used in former statements.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 1.—Joseph Boquet, an aviator who was making a night flight near here last night, fell from the height of 1500 feet and sustained but minor injuries. He jumped from his machine when near the ground.

IMMIGRATION BILL GOES
OVER TO NEXT SESSION
(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Democratic senators in caucus have voted to postpone action on the administration's immigration measure until the next session of congress.

CHIROPRACTIC

F. C. MIGHTON, D. C.
304 Boston Bldg. Over Henry May

Ontario Brush Fires
CLAIM HEAVY TOLL
(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 1.—Premier Hearnst last night declared that 184 deaths from the forest fires have been reported and that hundreds are homeless.